

## INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY USSR (Taymyr National Okrug) REPORT

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DATE ACQUIRED This is UNEVALUATED Information

SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. Camps No. 10, 15, and 2 near Norilsk were similar, and the prisoners did similar work. Camp No. 10 (lag-otdeleniye) was south of the town between a copper and a coal mine.<sup>1</sup> There were 2,000 male criminal prisoners in this camp mostly Ukrainians, Germans, Poles, Georgians, and Tatars. There were also a few Balts. The camp consisted of approximately 22 barracks. Each barrack housed 200 criminal prisoners. The camp hospital had about 200 beds and was headed by a free woman doctor who had several assistants, all of them prisoners.
2. The prisoners from Camp No. 10 worked in an open-pit copper mine (otkrytyy karer) which was divided into two sections (uchastok). Section No. 1 (pervyy uchastok) had three levels (gorizon) numbered 60, 40, and 30. Section No. 2 had two gorizon numbered 15 and 300. The first section worked in rock (poroda), the second section in a softer, shining stone (ruda). Each section had one leader (nachalnik). The first section had four brigades of some 30 people each. The second had four or five brigades.
3. In Gorizon No. 60, which was typical of the others, a total of four workers, one borer, and three common laborers worked together on one pit or well (shurf or kolodez). The pit was normally 25 m deep and 80 cm in diameter. The number of pits varied according to the gorizon; there might be an average of ten pits per gorizon. The work proceeded as follows: A borer (burilshchik).

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STATE	X	ARMY	X	NAVY	X	AIR	X	FBI	AEC				
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(Note: Washington distribution indicated by "X"; Field distribution by "#")

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equipped with a compressed-air drill, bored a hole, standing by until all the other borers had completed their holes. Ammonal was put into all the prepared holes, the workers left the area, and the charge was set off. When the common workers returned to the pit, one of them went into the pit and loaded the loose rock into a pail, tied to a winch. Two men, one on each side, operated the winch. At the bottom of the well, they bored about three meters into the rock. The norm for the common worker was 1.5 cu m per 12-hour shift until the well was ten meters deep; 1.3 cu m down to a depth of 20m, and 0.80 cu m at 25 m down. These norms were not excessive and were usually fulfilled. After the ore was pulled up in a pail, it was dumped on the ground where it was picked up by an excavator or steam shovel (skvater) and loaded into a dumping wagon (dumkar). A steam train (parovoz) pulled the cars to the BCF Copper Factory (sic), less than three km from the mine. [redacted] this factory [redacted]

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[redacted] employed prisoners.

4. Camp No. 15 was about the same size as Camp No. 10 and was about 200 m to the south. Half the prisoners worked in the Ramaze Factory, which repaired ships (sic); the other half worked in an open-pit copper mine. Camp No. 2 was close to Camps No. 10 and 15. 25X1
5. Most of the year the ground was covered with one to 2.5 meters of snow and the prisoners could work even by night without lights. In summer, the snow melts away completely. 25X1
6. Camp No. 7, a smaller camp formerly used for women, was located north of Norilsk. It had only 150 prisoners, Ukrainians, Cossacks, and Turkmens. The prisoners worked in Copper Mine (rudnik) No. 7-9, a shaft mine (zakrytyy rudnik) in the side of a mountain. The mine was similar to the Kanon Cobalt Mine; [redacted] 25X1  
This copper mine had 11 sections (uchastok), which worked four tunnels driven into the mountain. (See sketch of mine layout on page 2.) The mine was equipped with mine drags, operated by electricity. The loosened ore from the drawers (lyuk) was pulled to vertical shafts and dumped down to the main tunnel, where it was loaded into an electrical train (elektrovoz). This train led to the BCF Copper Plant. [redacted] 25X1
7. There were several State Special Disciplinary Camps (Gorlag) in which political prisoners were held. Discipline in these camps was much stricter than in the regular camps. In Gorlag No. 2, there were approximately 1,700 prisoners, including Soviet citizens and foreigners. [redacted] 25X1  
The copper mine worked by prisoners from Gorlag No. 2 was divided into 11 sections and had four levels. The equipment was the same as that in mine No. 7-9. The norm was 15 cu m in lighter ground and 1.5 cu m in rock. 25X1
8. [redacted] on the strike of forced labor camps in Norilsk, Camps Nos. 1, 2, 4, and 5, the women in Camp No. 7, and the convicts participated. 25X1

9. [redacted] a railroad was being built north of Krasnoyarsk [redacted] 25X1

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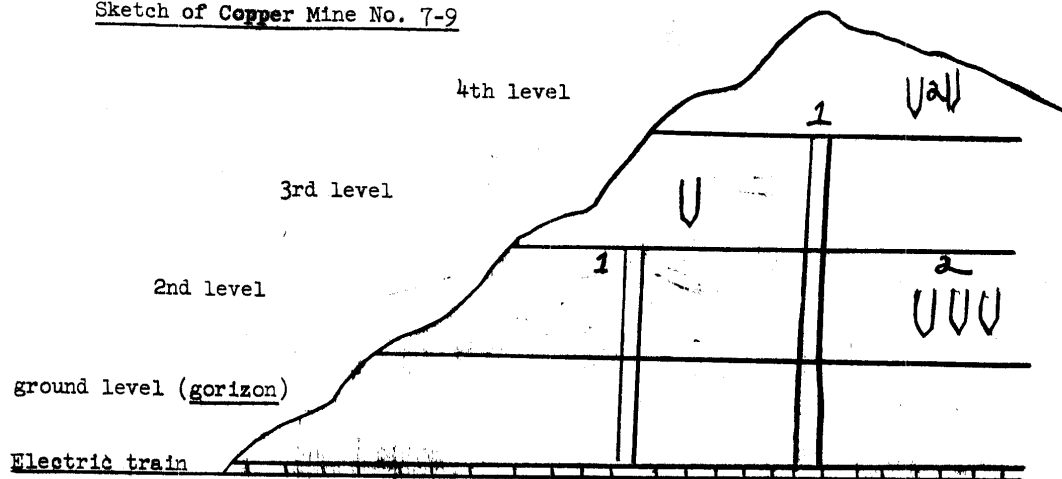
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Sketch of Copper Mine No. 7-9



1. Shaft for dumping ore down to ground level
2. Mine drawers (lyuk)

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